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THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1835.

The Debate, &c. upon the resolutions adopted at the Meeting at Julian Hall, on Monday evening held for the purpose of reducing and regulating the hours of labor, will be found on the First Page.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Error corrected.—Mint Certificates not a Government Currency under the system proposed—nor the Mint itself a Bank of any kind.

Mr Editor.—Our last communication was an attempt to describe a new kind of currency. Toward the close of that paper, there was a verbal error, which would, if uncorrected, convey to readers a radically false idea of the kind of currency intended. The sentence which stands as follows:—"The Mint would be a National Bank of deposit, as well as an establishment for coining"—should read, "The Mint would be a National Office of deposit." &c. After explaining that organization of the mint, which would carry out our views of currency, we added the above sentence, in order to express, in a brief manner, the new character which the mint would derive from it. But this verbal error gives an entirely false view of that character; since it confers on the currency system a feature which is liable to all the objections we have pointed out in previous papers, and to obviate which we proposed the new system. If organized as we intended, it would be impossible for the mint to loan money in any way whatever, either to individuals or government. It would not, therefore, be a Bank of any kind—it would not trade in loanable capital. It would be merely an office of deposit, where individuals could deposit the precious metals, instead of keeping them in their own dwellings and stores; such deposits to remain at the mint for safe keeping, without being subject to the disposal of any power, or any individuals other than the holders of mint receipts and certificates. The mint would be a trustee, not a debtor. It would hold private deposits in trust for depositors, or those to whom they transferred the receipts and certificates; and it would not borrow or loan a cent. A bank of deposit gets into debt by raising a borrowed capital, accumulated from different depositors; and then it loans out this capital to make a profit. It risks borrowed money by loaning it on interest. But an office of deposit is another institution; essentially different.—The editor of the Atlas, therefore, was misled by our blunders, when he imagined that we recommended turning the mint into an "EXECUTIVE BANK;" or, indeed, into a banking institution of any kind. So far from approving a National Bank, we are confident that Congress has no more constitutional power to delegate to a corporation the power of regulating the domestic trade of banking, or that of regulating the currency, than it has to delegate to an irresponsible company of merchants the power of regulating foreign trade in goods, or that of laying taxes and excises. The creation of a bank, is the establishment of a monied government, which can control the civil government of the country; and Congress has no more right to erect and constitute such a government over the people, than it has to erect a monarchy and nobility to perform the several duties laid down for Congress in the Constitution. In consequence of the trading corporations erected by State Governments, the National Government would, according to the "broad constructionists," have the same right to erect trading companies with the power of regulating trade, and laying taxes, &c., as it now has to create a National Bank, and no better.—Such being our view, the Atlas need not be concerned about our advocating a National Bank. We are perfectly aware that such institutions have money poured into their coffers from the pockets of the people, by Congress; that they are "made rich by acts of Congress;" that they enjoy a LEGISLATIVE PATRONAGE which threatens the liberties of the people, because it pours money into the coffers of an institution, which does not scruple to patronize the Legislature, in return, with "fair business transactions."

A writer in the Post of Saturday, has received an erroneous impression of our views, owing no doubt to the very brief and imperfect manner in which we expressed them. The dangers pointed out by him, would be inseparable from a National Bank of deposit. But, as already observed, according to the plan intended to be described by us, the mint could not loan, and therefore the mint currency proposed would not be a "government currency," as he supposes. Our plan was to put the specie deposits completely beyond the control of government, (except what belonged to the National Treasury and had been deposited there by its officers) so that none but the holders of mint receipts and certificates could get money of the mint. If a law, therefore, were made to conform to our plan, the private deposits of specie in the mint could no more be at the disposal of congress, than the deposits of goods in government warehouses can be appropriated by government after duty and storage is paid, for the purpose of raising money on them. The following passage in the Post shows, that the writer referred to, understood us as recommending the mint to be essentially changed in its organization, and turned into a GOVERNMENT BANK. In case of war, he remarks "a government, and especially, a popular government like ours, would not hesitate to raise a revenue or procure loans, in so easy a manner as that of borrowing from the mint." From the explanations already given, it will be seen, that the mint could not loan money to congress, or even pay it out to any individuals other than the holders of certificates and receipts, if congress were ever so much disposed to raise or borrow money. Congress would have no more control over the deposits, than it has over the coin now deposited in the mint, and owned by private individuals.

Nor would the paper currency proposed resemble the old "paper money," or the "treasury notes" of the last war. For this paper was issued by government as a debtor. Each of these kinds of paper money was simply a NATIONAL DEBT in the shape of currency. Both debts were legally and constitutionally contracted to pay the expenditures of the party creating them. They were based on transactions between individuals as creditors and government as a debtor—whereas the mint currency proposed would be the representative of specie—not to be spent, or loaned, or risked by the party receiving it in deposit—but to be kept there in trust until called for: it would be based on transactions between individuals as depositors in trust, and the mint as trustee—government neither to be, nor to be capable of being, a party in the transactions, except, as regards its own funds. Government could, under the "paper money" system, become a legal possessor of valuables, could secure services and property, and the "paper money" was a promise to repay value received: but, under the system proposed, it could not. It could illegally seize the private property found in deposit at the mint, in the same way as it now can any other kind of property put in trust anywhere else—that is, by downright violence and plunder—but in no other way.

We are not aware that any important objection can be maintained against national offices of deposit. But if there could, it would be of no importance whatever, so far as our views of currency are concerned. Because the establishment of the mint currency is neither an essential means, nor even the best means of carrying out our views into practice. We merely supposed this particular mode of applying our principles in practice having been adopted, in order to make some future remarks, (intended to bear upon Gallatin's arguments,) more intelligible. We find, however, that to put these remarks in the strongest light we could wish, would require too long trains of argument to be of much weight, when detached in separate essays, published at intervals; and, as they are in no way essential to the object of these communications, we intend dropping this part of the subject of currency, contenting ourselves with the grounds already gone over.

To examine the currency question thoroughly, as we think it should be, would require a particular detail of first principles in political economy; and would lead to discussions on the effects of different kinds of currency on the distribution and production of wealth, which would require more leisure and ability than we can command or pretend to. We are confident that such an examination, (taking both political and politico-economical points of view,) would prove, beyond all doubt, that of the two remedies proposed by Gallatin—viz. 1st, the two measures, christened by the advocates of legislative patronage and corruption "THE EXPERIMENT;" and 2d, a National Bank; the former is the only one which can reach the evils of the present system of currency. We are equally confident that, if these measures are carried out, we should get new data, on which to base our national and state legislation: that facts would come to light, which would remove many prevalent errors of opinion.

EQUAL LAWS TO SECURE TO ALL EQUAL RIGHTS.

*We believe all "paper currency" ever issued by government or under their authority, has been a mere representative of debt. The new kind of paper currency proposed was intended as a representative of specie. *We believe all national debts, in the shape of currency—Bank notes are Bank debts, &c. All current evidences of debt operate injuriously on trade, unless kept to a specie standard. A credit currency cannot regulate itself so as to be equal to a specie standard. The discounts, at which private debts are taken in the money market, keeps them nearer the specie standard.—Our objections are not directed against private debts, but against debts current at par through the interference of legislatures.

The Foreign News last received having convinced the public that the French question will be settled amicably, business operations will now be relieved from the slight embarrassment which doubts upon this subject have heretofore created, and the unrestrained activity of the community brought into full action. Never was there a better time for trade and investment, and those who improve it judiciously will reap a golden harvest. Real estate, and stocks of good character, are very high. Among the latter, none appear to promise better dividends than the India Rubber and Malleable Iron Companies' stock. The Malleable Iron Company possess great advantages, which cannot fail to render their business very lucrative.

Virginia.—The Richmond Whig confesses "that the results of the fourth Monday, have settled the question, as it relates to the character of the next Legislature of Virginia. Enough is already known to establish the fact, that in that body there will be a strong Administration, and according to present appearances, a decided Van Buren majority." This is, indeed, capital news, but nothing more than we have anticipated.

Compliment to Major Barry.—A meeting of the Officers and Clerks of the General Post Office was held on the 21st ult. at which a series of resolutions, highly complimentary to Maj. Barry, were adopted and communicated to him. At a subsequent meeting, a committee was appointed to wait upon Maj. Barry, who thereupon complied with a request to attend the same, and exchange farewell salutations with its members individually.

A Good Suggestion.—The Gloucester Telegraph, in alluding to the choice of County Commissioners by the people, suggests the expediency of electing Sheriffs and County Attorneys in the same way.

"The Spirit Bride," to be produced this evening at the Tremont, is said to be a gorgeous spectacle. The reader, by referring to Mr. Barry's advertisement, can see what fine things he promises.

We understand, that Henry Hatch and John Stevens, Esq's. have been appointed Commissioners of Insolvency, for the District of Mass. under the Authority of the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

Forecast.—The editor of the Atlas has been visiting the cells in the Lunatic Asylum at Charlestown.

Mrs. Drake, Maj. Noah says, is gaining favor in New York. She made a decided hit in Widow Cheerily.

Population.—The increase of population in the United States is one thousand souls every day.

Anecdote.—A man in Ohio well mounted urging forward a drove of fat hogs towards Detroit, met a charming lot of little girls as they were returning from school; when one of them, as she passed the "swinish multitude," made a very pretty curtsy. "What, my little gal," said the man, "do you curtsy to a whole drove of hogs?" "No, sir," said she, "with a most provoking smile, only to the one on horseback."—Detroit Free Press.

Heavy Damages for Malicious Prosecution.—The suit of Benjamin Wiggin, Jr. vs. George W. Coffin, Massachusetts Land Agent, for malicious prosecution, came on before Judge Story, at the U. S. Circuit Court, in Portland, on Friday last. The origin of the suit was the subject of considerable remark in the newspapers about two years ago, and grew out of a very singular transaction on the part of a Mr. Walter Jones, of this city. He attended a sale of the Massachusetts lands, in Maine, which took place in Bangor, and without the least authority, bid off several townships of land, in the name of Mr. Ralph Huntington, of this city. During the progress of the sale, Mr. Jones, wishing to be absent a short time, requested Mr. Wiggin, with whom he had become acquainted in Boston a short time before, to bid for him till his return; and Mr. W. accordingly did so. A week or two subsequent to the sale, Mr. Coffin came up to this city, where he discovered the deception practised by Mr. Jones, but as he had not obtained from him any bond or obligation, he was unable to procure any pecuniary redress. He then, after consulting with the Attorney General, determined to proceed against Jones, in a criminal prosecution, for conspiracy, to defeat the sale of the public lands, with Benjamin Wiggin, Jr., and other persons, unknown. Messrs. Jones and Wiggin were arraigned before the Police Court, Justice Simmons presiding, and the Attorney General appearing in behalf of the Commonwealth, with Mr. Coffin. In the course of the examination, Mr. Coffin stated, that he caused the name of Mr. Wiggin to be inserted in the complaint, because he supposed that he knew something of Jones' designs, and might be induced to make some disclosures to get himself clear of the prosecution. But Mr. Wiggin had no disclosures to make; and he was promptly discharged from arrest, while Jones underwent several examinations, though finally discharged, upon the ground that there was no proof of the existence of a conspiracy. When Mr. Wiggin, who is quite a young man, and at that time a student of law, returned to his friends in Bangor, measures were immediately taken to commence an action against Mr. Coffin, for malicious prosecution, which finally resulted, on Saturday last, in a verdict of \$1500 damages.

The U. S. Schooner Experiment.—We have been permitted, by the politeness of a gentleman, to make the following extracts from a private letter written on board of this vessel, in order to present the public with a more correct statement of her late perils than has heretofore appeared:—"U. S. Sch. Experiment, Delaware Bay, April 29, 1835. We got under weigh from Pensacola on the 5th inst. for Havana, where we arrived on the 13th, and sailed for New York the next day, and then commenced a succession of gales which made our passage one of hardship and danger. On the 26th, when lying too in a North Easter, about 60 miles to the South of New York, in attempting to wear, our rudder was carried entirely away; we were at the time, running direct on the land, about 8 miles distant; we, however, succeeded in club-hauling, an operation performed with a hawser and kedge, which necessarily must sacrifice both; after getting her head from the shore, we lay too under fore-sail, and next day rigged a temporary rudder, squared away and ran for this Bay, at about 5 P. M. got a Pilot, and anchored at Cape May Harbor about 7, and fortunately for us, for the same night there was experienced one of the heaviest gales that has been known here for a long time, and with wind direct on shore, there would not have been a single chance for us at sea; we must have been inevitably driven on shore, with loss of perhaps schooner and all hands. At this present time, we are under way, going up the Bay for Philadelphia.—The old Ex looks like any thing but a man-of-war going into port, as we have carried away some spars as well as rudder."

A Dancing Girl of Ceylon.—Her person was covered with entire decency and with rich and tasteful elegance. Her form was very tight and small about the waist, which would vie with many ladies in America, who indeed might not like the comparison of such a being as this with themselves. Her cloth was fine, of a soft and becoming scarlet, and a broad full scarf of the same was put over her shoulders, about her white jacket, drawn closely round and fastened under the right side, from which it flowed nearly to the ground. Her black glossy hair was arranged very simply and becomingly, and displayed to advantage a few brilliant jewels. Jewels were also in her ears, and in one nostril. On her neck and wrist were four or five sets of elegant gold beads and bracelets, variously wrought. She touched her head and bowed slightly as she came up, and then stood with one hand laid in the other, as much at her ease as an elevated and accomplished lady, and with the apparent innocence and simplicity of a child in her countenance and manner. There was nothing offensive in her appearance, but the reverse, if you except the undisturbed composure with which she met our combined scrutiny. At the word of the manager, she bent her body gracefully, first to us, and then to him and retired. These girls are consecrated to the service of the temple, and often sold when very young to be trained for this purpose. They are among the most degraded beings in the world.—Extract of a Letter.

Fanny Kemble's visit to the President.—"Washington—sat writing journal till 12 o'clock, when we went to Mr. W.'s. Took him up, and thence proceeded to the Presidency, to be presented in due form.—His excellency, Andrew Jackson, is very tall and thin, but erect and dignified in his carriage—a good specimen of a fine old well battered soldier. His hair is very thick and grey; his manners are perfectly simple and quiet, therefore very good, so are those of his niece, Mrs. W., who is a very pretty person, and lady of the house. Mrs. Jackson having been dead some time. He talked about South Carolina, and entered his protest against scribbling ladies, assuring us that the whole of the present Southern disturbances had their origin in no larger a source than the nib of the pen of a lady.—Truly, if this be true, the lady must have scribbled to some purpose."

U. S. Dragoons.—A letter received this morning from Camp des Moines, one of the posts occupied by the dragoons, informs us of the contemplated movements of the regiment to the Sioux Village and Racoon Fork of the Des Moines River, as soon as the grass shall be deemed of sufficient growth to supply the horses with provender. Also, of the enlistment of nearly an hundred recruits to fill up the three companies stationed at this post. The same letter confirms the report of the death of Dr. Hales, which we contradicted some time since by the same authority; and it further adds that Captain Duncan, and Lieutenants Hamilton, Wheelock, Swords, Moore, and Lupton, have been arrested and sent to Jefferson Barracks for trial; but does not state the cause of their arrest. Nothing more of interest is contained in the letter.—N. Y. Star.

The land on which Cincinnati, Ohio, stands was sold within 40 years for 47 dollars!

The Steamboat Mail had not arrived, when our paper was put to press.

Important to Americans.—In our police report of this morning will be found the particulars of a most singular transaction—the arrest, at the instance of the British Consul, of a number of American citizens, who had deserted from an English ship of war, now in our port. The deserters have been in the English service four months—have received pay for two months, and as is usually the custom in the British navy, have been wronged out of the rest of their wages. If they are delivered up to the British officers who claim them, they will probably be taken from their native country, tried by a British court martial, and executed.—N. Y. Sun.

Look out for Pickpockets.—We understand that several gentlemen, while attending public places, have had their pocket books rifled of their contents—one to the amount of \$280. An Irishman in Broad street, lately had his pockets picked of \$170 in Wrentham money, which had been but recently paid him by his employer. It is supposed that a gang of house-breakers and pickpockets are prowling about the city, and the public should be upon their guard.—Merc.

The New York Gazette says that on Monday there was a considerable advance in the price of Flour. In the morning sales were made at \$6.25, and at 1 o'clock sales were made at 6.50. Some holders asked 7.—The cause of this sudden rise was a report in relation to the unpropitious prospects as to the ensuing crops.

Good Health.—If ever, says the Medical Journal, there was a period of universal good health, in New England, this is the time. No epidemic is known to exist; the bills of mortality have been exceedingly small, and physicians, though nearly out of employment, cordially unite in the general expression of thankfulness to a kind Providence.

Hay.—We learn that so great a scarcity of this article is experienced at the eastward, that many cattle have died. In Calais, Me. especially, the scarcity has been severely felt, 130 head of cattle having died in that town alone.

Merited Punishment.—A small pettifogger, a harty of the law, who had carried on a profitable trade by stirring up strife and litigation in the parish of Bricks-worth, England, has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Mr. George L. Newcomb, of Salem, has recently completed an elegantly wrought Steam Engine, in miniature—made of brass, on the high pressure principle.

Philadelphia and the West.—The United States Gazette says—"Since the Canal has been opened there has been forwarded from Philadelphia to the west, about 150 tons of merchandise per day."

Notwithstanding the cold and tardy spring, that delicious fruit, the strawberry, we learn by our exchange papers, has already ripened in Pensacola, Charleston, and other southern cities.

A Lusitana, a pig with one head, two tongues, two tails, and two sets of legs, is exhibiting in Louisville.

A new Orleans paper, in a notice of Mrs. Knight, the singer, intended to be very complimentary, says "she's a screamer."

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Association will take place at 7 THIS Evening, May 7th, at 8 o'clock. Business of importance will come before the meeting. Punctual attendance is requested. EDWARD STEPHENS, Sec'y.

N. B. The Library Rooms are open on Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, of each week, until further notice. m6

W. L. L.—The Members of the Washington Light Infantry, are reminded of their adjourned Meeting: This Evening, at 7 o'clock, at their Armory—a punctual attendance is requested, per vote of the Company. ALBERT F. DOW, Clerk.

MARRIED.—In this city, on Sunday evening, by Rev Mr. Ballou, William Morton to Sarah Kott.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev Mr. Lothrop, Charles Johnson to Sarah B., daughter of Capt John W. Rogers.

DIED.—In this city, Frederic, youngest son Mr. Frederic Folsom, 4 weeks.

In this city, 4th inst. P. R. D. Rogers, 29.

In Woburn, Joshua Davis, 24, 45.

In Salem, Capt Tunis Tunison, late master of sloop Common Chance, 57.

In Nantucket, 1st inst. Wm Coffin Esq, 79, late President of the Union Insurance Company.

IMPORTATIONS.—SHIP RIALTO—103 tons salt—17 cases plate glass—22 cases, 20 barrels, 3 cases painter's colors—3 cases brass—4 boxes, 3 bales umbrellas—2 cases gingham—10 bales coarse woollens—6 boxes floor cloth—2 bales carpeting—14 cases, 2 crates, 7 hds earthen ware—2 baskets stones—3 cases mdz—3 bundles vases—6 do shovels—45 cases hard ware—1 do wire—1 case pins—3 cases hinges—1 do files—3 do bed screws—2 do castings—1 do pans—2 do chains—1 do bone tips—1 case bone tips.

TRIESTE—3 Bales Ellsworth—46 tierces, 10 bbls, 9 bags white beans—3 cases marmalade—17 boxes roll bismolite—10083 bags sunac—138 bales rugs—20 bags feathers—95 cases macaroni—15 casks cork wood—20 pipes, 110 half do, 30 gr—40, 40, 40, 40 do wine—2 pipes lacyria—20—246 boxes, 15 lb do raisins.

TRINIDAD—Brig Africa—338 boxes brown sugar—2 bbls sugar—2 do molasses—10 do honey.

PALERMO—Ship Candace—604 casks barrilla—26 do cork wood—75 bags filberts—23 bags walnuts—455 bxs oranges—501 do lemons.

LANCEROTTE—Brig Jasper—250 tons barrilla.

LIVERPOOL, N. S.—Sch Mary—19 cords wood—3 bbls old iron—400 lbs junk.

CHARLESTON—Sch Duskey Sally—144 bales cotton—60 to, 20 lb do rice.

BRITAIN—Sch Mary—300 bushels corn—200 bbls flour—20 bbls tobacco.

SHIP-NEWS—1835.

PORT OF BOSTON—MAY 6, 1835.

ARRIVED.

Ship Rialto, Sampson, Liverpool 28th ult. Left ship Morea, Boston 30th.

Ship Africa, 9th ult, 47, 25, passed a ship with a black cross in her foretop-sail; 21st, at 41, 16, 49, ship Thos Dickinson, Mobile, for Havre; 1st inst, lat 42 15, lon 63, ship Ricks, hence for Cork, Palermo 27th Feb. Spoke 1st inst, lat 45, lon 62, sch Deborah, fm Plymouth for Grand Bank; 5th, lat 40 40, lon 63, ship Ulica, 2 days from New York for Havre.

Brig Ellsworth, Adams, Palermo 19th March, Gibraltar 4th Apr, 20th do rice.

Brig Africa, 12th, Cabinet, Berry, New York; 14th, ship Ceylon, Soule, Boston; 15th, Tuskar, Hall, do. Sailed in co Luna, Hallett, N York. Saw the Ceylon, and Luna, off Sardinia 24th. At Gibraltar, U sch Shark; brig St Michaels, for Malta. Sailed from G in co with Tuskar, fm Palermo; Mendall, fm Smyrna, for Boston. A Spanish brig was under seizure at Gibraltar, in consequence of having on board handcuffs and other outfits for a slave. Spoke 19th April, lat 44 50, lon 43, brig Dr Franklin, Bordeaux, for New York; 25th, lat 44, lon 53 10, sch Elizabeth, from Marblehead for Grand Bank.

Brig Mermaid, Welsh, Smyrna, Gibraltar 4th April.

Brig Africa, Ingersoll, Trinidad 16th ult. Left brig Juan, M'Loon, Boston 4 or 5; Ajax, Theobald, disg. Sailed in co sch Mary Ann, Rogers, Boston, and saw her 21st inst, steering for Gay Head.

Sch Dusky Sally, Brewster, Charleston.

CLEARED.

Ship Republic, Coffin, Havana; brig Orbit, Smith, do; Neireus, West, Manilla; Saledad, Allen, Trinidad. Cuba Orizaba (new) Oils, New York; sch Fair Trader, Gardner, Liverpool, NS; Albion, Ingalls, St John, NB; Banner, Lewis, Albany; Pallas, Murch, Bangor; Dolphin, Walton, Newburyport.

At Havana 24th ult, bark Manto, Gardner, hence; 19th, US ships Malindon, and St Louis, Pensacola; 21st, Agouti, Grand Bristol; 22d, Caroline, Hedges, Boston; 23d, Girard, Thompson, Havre; Josephine, Tobacco. Cleared 23d, Watchman, Patterson, and Wm Henry, Winslow, Boston; Alcipe, Plummer, and Levant, Bartlett, Cowes.

At Genoa March 3, Pico, Crowell, Boston.

At Trieste 14th, Thelma, Pratt, Mobile.

Dartmouth 24th, sailed B. J. Haynes, New Orleans.

At Bordeaux 25th, Caravan, Nichols, N York; 29th, Horace, Chelwood, Nichols, N York; 30th, Savannah.

Royal 23d, sailed Pomona, Nassau, Philad; Talma, Dillingham, N Orleans.

At Hamburg 42 days since, Old Colony, Crosby, New York Idg; Constellation, Houdlett, N Orl; Brazil, and Cygnat.

At Trinidad 17 days since, brig Cordoba, hence just ar.

At Gibraltar 16th March, Spartan, Binney, Virginia.

Spoken.

1st inst, lat 38 25, lon 70, bark Roman, hence for Havana.

SALEM, May 6—A ship Eliza, Wm, Manilla 110.

GLoucester, May 5—A brig Elm, Brown, Manilla.

CHAS Carroll, Lee, Havre; Grotius, Prags, Manilla, via New York; brig Gen Warren, Hart, Malaga; 3 days, Hamburg.

PHILADELPHIA, May 3—A ship Tamenend, Glasgow, N Orleans; U S sch Experiment; Mary & Martha, Trinidad.

Cleared brig Blucher, Loring, Matanzas; Otis, Smith, Havana; Cuyo, Kanel, St Croix; 13 coming, Daggett, and Sylph, Atkins, Boston.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Col. the Adj. Office, Boston, May 7, 1835.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the first of February next, for building a LIGHT HOUSE and DWELLING HOUSE, at the mouth of Pearl River, Mississippi.

The Light House to be of masonry, dimensions and description: The Light House to be of brick, the tower round. The foundation to be sunk three feet, or as deep as may be necessary, to make the fabric secure, to be laid in good lime mortar.

The height of the tower to be thirty feet from the surface of the ground. The diameter of the base to be eighteen feet, and that of the top nine feet. The thickness of the wall at the base to be three feet, and to be uniformly graduated to twenty inches at the top. The top to be arched, on which is to be laid a deck of soap stone, eleven feet in diameter, four inches thick, the joints filled in with lead, on one side of which is to be a scuttle to enter the lantern; the scuttle door an iron frame covered with copper. The outside wall to be plastered with Roman cement, and white washed twice over.

There are to be three windows in the tower, of twelve lights each, of ten by eight glass, in strong frames, and a door six feet three, wide nest double glass the door posts, cap, and stool, to be of dressed stone, at least ten inches square—the ground floor to be paved with brick or stone—a sufficient number of circular stairs to lead from the ground floor to within six feet of the lantern, connected by a centre post, guarded by a good hand railing, with good foot boards, just of each story.

From the top of the stairs to the entrance of the scuttle, to be an iron ladder with steps two inches square.

On the top of the tower to be an iron lantern of the octagon form, the posts to be one and a half inches square, to run down into the stone, and be secured with anchors.

The height and diameter of the lantern to be sufficient to admit an iron fish in each octagon, to contain eighteen lights, eleven by nine glass, the lower tier to be filled with copper; the rabbits of the shades to be three quarters of an inch deep, and slanted with the top of the shades from the Boston manufactory.

One of the octagons to be an iron frame, covered with copper, four feet by two, to shut tight into the rabbits, with two strong turned buttons. The top of the dome, formed by sixteen iron rafters, concentrating in an iron hoop four inches wide and nine inches in diameter, covered with thirty three inch square copper, which is to come down and rivet on the piece that forms the top of the sash which is to be three inches wide. On the dome, to be a traversing ventilator two and a half feet long and fifteen inches in diameter, on which is to be secured a copper vane, three feet long and twenty inches wide; around the lantern to be an iron railing, the posts of which to be iron, and to be four inches square; the upper one to be four feet from the deck. The lantern and wood work of the tower to be painted twice over with white lead, except the dome, which is to be black.

The Light House to have one complete electrical clock, made of copper, three quarters of an inch in diameter, with a point and rabbits.

A well to be sunk sufficiently deep to procure good water, at a convenient distance from the Light House, to be stoned and furnished with a curb, windlass and an iron chain, with a strong iron brogue butt, and a good pump, to be worked by digging a well, then a cistern must be provided by the contractor, for the purpose of holding water.

The dwelling house to be of brick, thirty-four feet by twenty, one story, of eight feet high, divided into two rooms, with an entry between the stairs to be in the entry to go into the chambers, which are to be lathed and plastered—a chimney near the middle of the house with a fire-place in each room, iron or stone pieces, cellar under the whole of the house, with sufficient walls of brick laid in lime mortar. Two roof to be rectangular, the boards of which to be jointed and beveled, and well secured and covered with good merchantable shingles—three windows in each room of sixteen lights of eight by ten glass each, and one of the same dimensions in each chamber. The walls of the house to be of brick, and to be painted twice over, and a good lock on the outside door. Closets in each room back of the chimney—all of the floors to be doubly, and well nailed—the inside walls and ceilings to be lathed and plastered, and the inside work to be fixed in a plain decent style, and with good seasoned timber. Also a porch, or kitchen attached to the dwelling house, fourteen by twelve feet in the clear—the walls of stone, eight feet high—the room to be lathed and plastered, with double doors, two windows and a door to the dwelling house, with a fire-place and stove oven, with a strong iron brogue butt, and a good pump, to be worked by digging a well, then a cistern must be provided by the contractor, for the purpose of holding water.

An out house of brick, five feet by four, the roof shingled or painted.

The whole to be completed in a workmanlike manner by the first of December next.

Separate proposals will be received for fitting up the said Light House, within one month after it shall be built, with ten patent lamps and ten 14 inch reflectors—to have six ounces pure silver in each reflector, tin butts for keeping the oil, and all the necessary apparatus, in the same manner as the light houses "have been fitted up by Mr. W. H. Miller, and the whole to be approved by the superintendent. Payment to be made when the work shall be completed and approved.

m7—20th inst DAVID HENSHAW, Collector.

PROPOSALS.—MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—Proposals will be received at the Mass. State Prison, and will be opened on the 4th of June next, for the supply of 2000 to 2500 yards of Sateen, one half to be red, and the other half indigo blue. The cloth to be delivered on or before the 1st of August next—Samples of the cloth required may be seen by calling at the Prison.

From 125 to 150 cords of best Oak or Eastern oak wood—2 to 3000 baskets Maple or Birch Charcoal, are wanted at the Prison during the present season.

Persons wishing to supply the above articles are requested to send in their proposals.

m7—20th inst DAVID HENSHAW, Collector.

PROPOSALS, MASSACHUSETTS STATE PRISON.—Proposals will be received at the Mass. State Prison, and will be opened on the 4th of June next, for one year's supply of the following articles, from the first of July to the first of July next:—Milk, Sole Leather, Winter and Summer Straining Sperm Oil, Naylor & Sons' Cast Steel, and Graves & Son's Cast Steel. The above to be delivered at the Prison from time to time, as may be wanted.

Also, for teaming stone to Boston, and in Charlestown.

CHARLES LINCOLN, Jr., Warden. 2awickost4

may 7, 1835.

NAVY AGENT'S OFFICE, Boston, May 2, 1835.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office, until the 10th of May inst, for supplying and delivering at the Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass, about 5000 pounds of Soap, of a nice, required for head House of the Rope Walk, now erecting in said Yard. Said Stone Cornice to be moulded to a plan which may be seen, and all other information obtained, on application at the office of the Commandant of said Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass, addressed—to be completed and delivered on or before the 15th day of August next.

m4—epistm11 DANIEL D. BRODHEAD, Navy Agent.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

THE COMMONWEALTH INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby give notice that their Capital Stock now invested according to law, is

\$300,000.

that they continue to insure on Marine risks, against the perils of the sea, and on Fire risks, against

NUMBER 2.
TO THE CITIZENS of Boston, Quincy, Dorchester, Stoughton, Norton, Mansfield, Medford, Dover, Bedford and Nantucket. PETITIONERS in aid of the Petition of WILLIAM VANS, praying that he may have a trial at law or in Equity.
AND who answer to the foregoing matters?

They answer:—
1st. That no partnership between John and Richard Codman ever existed out of Boston, and that Richard, in acting for the firm in Europe, was merely the agent of J. & R. Codman. In 1833 the ground taken was, that the partnership never existed out of America; and John Codman in writing to a merchant in France, so far back as February 1802, says:—“The partnership which only existed in America, was dissolved on the first of May, 1798.” I suppose that of these positions is as true as the other, and I suppose also that, if it should become necessary to the case another year, the same party would say that it never existed off of Codman's wharf, or out of his counting room, or even at all.—Judging from the past, they would have no reason to doubt, that they would succeed before a Committee of republican legislators on any of these grounds.

Apart from principles of law, which render it impossible for Richard to have been a mere agent, while the relation of partner was subsisting, it does not appear that Richard, during the whole period of his residence abroad, ever signed a paper as “agent.” If he had said—Richard Codman for John and Richard Codman, it would have been using the signature of his firm, and a violation of the admirable covenant with his brother, to *eschew that evil*. If he had said—Richard Codman, agent of John and Richard Codman,—it would have amounted to the same thing, for then it would have appeared on the face of the paper that he was partner, and the agency would have been surplusage, besides being nonsense. Moreover, John Codman, in his letters carried to Europe by Richard, and following him there, and now lying before me, says to John Lane, of London, 27th March, 1793:—“This will be handed to you by my brother Richard, who goes to Europe to promote the business and interests of the house of John and Richard Codman. Your house being in fact, our only correspondents in Europe, his arrangements will all terminate through you.” To Homberg & Homberg, Brothers, of Harre, on the 7th May, 1793, he says:—“Our Richard Codman is sailed since 3d ultimo for England, and intends going over to France; he will see you, and any arrangements you may make together, will be agreed to by us.” Again, Sept. 12th, 1793, he says to same:—“You will doubtless see Mr. Richard Codman, and any arrangement you may make with him, will be punctually confirmed by us.” To the Barings of London, Oct. 3d, 1793, he says:—“We are happy to find that our Richard Codman has opened a correspondence with a house of your respectability.” Nov. 1, 1793, he says to the same:—“Whatever his [Richard's] engagements are, rest assured we shall faithfully comply with them.” And again, Jan. 25, 1794—“We shall be remitting further as soon as our Russia ships arrive, and if they should fail, our funds are already remitted, so that we trust if our R. C. should have any occasion to use funds in Europe, he will find you ready to accomplish his views.”

2d. That although Mr. Vans' former house of Freeman and Vans had dealings with the firm, and might have been entitled, if still existing, to express notice of the pretended dissolution, yet said Vans having only been a part of said house, then dissolved, had no more right to such notice, than a person who had never in any capacity dealt with John and Richard Codman.

To refute this, it is only necessary to observe, that the uniform language of the law is, “all persons who have had dealings with the partnership;” and that the distinction attempted to be set up, is absolutely unknown to the law. The reason why former dealers should have notice, applies to individuals, who have dealt with members of an extinct firm, as much as to any others.

3d. That it is only to foreign correspondents that actual notice need be given, and that no person can be called a correspondent, unless he has an open account with the firm.

This, like the preceding doctrine, is new, and was manufactured for the occasion, by the faithful and well-learned Counsel of the Messrs Codmans. I think that any tribunal, which had a smattering of law, would have taken the suggestion of such absurdity as a contempt.

4th. That one or more numbers of the Columbian Centinel, containing John Codman's advertisement, did arrive in France, and was read there. Mr. Joseph Woodward has sworn it. If the Centinel had been a paper published at Paris, the seat of John and Richard Codman's business in Europe, as was Boston in America, it might possibly have answered for persons there, who had never dealt with the firm, provided, however, that this were the method of notifying a dissolution prescribed by the laws of France. But it was not. That method is by recording the notice in the clerk's office, and fixing it up in the sessions room, of the Court of Commerce, of the arrondissement in which the seat of the partnership business is; and if the partners have more than one place of business, then by doing the like in every arrondissement, where such place is.

If Mr. Woodward's deposition, (which is as long as the whole of this article, and has been printed,) should ever be published, you will perceive on the face of it, as well as judge from his character, what credit it is entitled to. How swift he was to swear, may be seen a little from a short extract.

From Joseph Woodward's deposition.
“I left Boston in March, 1798, and arrived in France in May of the same year.”

Eighth Interrogatory. [By Mr. Gardiner, Counsel for the Executor and heirs of John Codman.]—“Was or was not the fact of the dissolution of John and Richard Codman generally known at Paris, among those Americans and merchants, whom you saw and conversed with?”

Answer. O yes! they saw it in the paper and knew it. I mentioned it to some; and there were very few of them that I saw to converse with.

Tenth Interrogatory.—[By Mr. Child, Counsel for William Vans.] “To what merchants or other persons in Paris, did you name the fact that John and Richard Codman had dissolved their partnership?”

Answer. I had no acquaintance with any body besides Mr. Putnam of this town. My business lay with him. I did also see Mr. Joseph Russell of this place; we conversed about it.

Thirteenth Cross Interrogatory. At what time did you converse with said Putnam and said Russell about it?

Answer. Whilst I was there every day or two between the first of June, and first of August—[1798]. The prettiest of Mr. Woodward's part in the late hearing is to come. The affidavit of the Hon. Jesse Putnam, now residing in this city, was introduced by Mr. Gardiner. The following are extracts from it:—

“I arrived in France in January 1796; I resided two years in Paris, during which time I formed an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Richard Codman, Mr. William Vans and many other Americans.”

“I further declare that in the year 1797, I left Paris and went to Bordeaux to reside, and did not see Mr. Vans till the year 1800, as he was passing through Bordeaux.”

Here then we have Joseph Woodward conversing “at Paris every day or two” for “two months” with Mr. Putnam “residing” as a merchant at Bordeaux, 500 miles off, and not only so conversing, but transacting all “his business” with him!

And this is the proof which the executor and heirs of John Codman bring to establish the fact that the pretended “dissolution was generally known at Paris;” and this said drivelling of a witness (who was so uneasy at the cross examination that he threatened repeatedly that he would not stay a minute longer,) is to overcome the clear, strong and united current of the two U. S. Consuls, Cutting and Church; of

the active and extensive merchants and bankers, Swan, Melville, Dailarde, and Calender, Putnam's former partner. These gentlemen were on the spot and doing established business there, (Woodward was only transient) and the evidence of four of them was taken at Paris in June 1802, when the partnership of John and Richard Codman, so far as they knew, was still subsisting. Melville and Cutting gave their depositions, the latter in perpetual memory of the thing, in the U. States in 1812, ten years after the other four, but when the facts were still comparatively fresh. I must however admit that with all the advantages of accurate knowledge and unimpaired memories, none of these six gentlemen testified quite as confidently for Mr. Vans, as Joseph Woodward for the Codmans, in this present year of our Lord 1835! The executor and heirs sent to the city of Washington for Joseph Russell, Esq's affidavit, immediately after taking Woodward's deposition, and as I suppose to support him. But on opening Mr. Russell's affidavit, behold the affiant says not a syllable about conversing with or seeing Joseph Woodward at Paris or anywhere else. Nor does he or Mr. Putnam say one word about a “dissolution of John and Richard Codman” being “generally known at Paris at that time,” or at any time. In fact such dissolution was never generally known there until John Codman's death was known, and that was concealed as long as possible for the purpose of carrying on the appeal existing in John's name against Mr. Vans, and detaining him in France, and at the same time, under the cover of that name, concealing the agency. An author relates that he saw in Sorinam the head of a dead man nodding and bowing in a fearful manner, and on examining, found a busy old rat in it.

5th.—That Richard Codman had a separate property and mercantile business of his own, and that Mr. Vans dealt with him and trusted him alone.

Even if this were so, yet as Richard had nothing in the way of property, in the beginning, and was nothing in the way of credit at any time, except by the reputation of his connexion with John, the principle of morality, I have stated, would apply to John and his heirs in its full force. Whether Mr. Vans dealt with Richard alone or not, there can be no doubt that if Richard had never been a partner he would never have dealt with him, and probably would never have known him. By means of his reputed partnership, Richard, penniless himself, entered at once upon a great scale of business, and figured in the first mercantile circle of Paris. This brought him acquainted with the now despised and abused William Vans, then the companion of our ambassadors, and of the distinguished and gifted of other countries.

The evidence offered of Richard's separate business, consisted

1st, of a voluminous correspondence, chiefly of John Codman, in which he sometimes says “you and yours” in reference to property and business, as Mr. Gardiner has set forth by ample and repeated capitals in a publication which is not published, and of which I shall say more hereafter.

2ndly, of books and accounts of John Codman, according to which, as the Executor and heirs state, the partnership ceased on May 1st, 1798. Those books I have never examined nor opened. I have an invincible aversion to play a part in a farce for the benefit of my client's adversaries. Those books are not legal evidence, for the Messrs. Codmans;—they would be evidence against them if we chose to use them. And I should certainly think that if all the books of John and Richard Codman were fairly produced, and submitted to a full examination by an expert accountant, then said books, together with the testimony of such accountant, ought to be admitted in an inquiry before a Committee of the Legislature, if committees of that body, will insist upon going into everlasting investigations, to which no men, however intelligent, unless they are well skilled in the laws, can possibly be competent. Mr. Vans offered twenty years ago, by Daniel Davis, his counsel, at a public hearing to abide the result of such a submission and examination of ALL the books, kept both in France and America, by both partners.

But the books kept by Richard Codman in France, during nine years, in which he resided and did a very extensive business, or businesses, have ever been kept back! Nor do I know that the whole even of John's, have been produced. Latterly it has been pretended that Richard Codman kept no accounts in France, though he kept a counting house and two clerks; and Mr. Stephen Codman, his administrator, has made oath before two successive Committees, that no books of account of Richard Codman ever came to his possession or knowledge, except a memorandum and an imperfect invoice book, which I suppose did come to his possession, because they show nothing. I, however, have never opened them for the reasons already stated.

But to all this kind of evidence,—to all papers written by and passed between J. and R. Codman,—which the Executor and heirs have produced, I apply the following principle, laid down by Chancellor Kent, in his Commentary on the Law of Partnerships. Probably the authority of the most thorough jurisprudent in the United States, speaking deliberately and impartially, without reference to any particular case, will have rather more weight with you, whatever they may have had with committees, than the dogmas of a counsel manufactured on the spur of the occasion, as the exigencies of a case require. Kent says:

“Each individual member is answerable in solido to the whole amount of the debts, without reference to the proportion of his interest, or the nature of the stipulation between him and his associates. Even if the intention of the parties that they should be partners, and the person to be charged was not to contribute either money or time, or to receive any of the profits, yet if he lends his name as a partner, or suffers his name to continue in the firm after he has ceased to be an actual partner, he is responsible to third persons as a partner, for he may induce third persons to give credit to the firm, which otherwise it would not receive, nor perhaps deserve. This principle of law inculcates good faith, and ingenious dealing, and it is now regarded by the English Courts as a fundamental doctrine. It has been explicitly asserted with us, is now incorporated into the jurisprudence of this country.”

In another passage, the Chancellor calls all arrangements of partners among themselves, with a view to avoid or limit their liabilities, “only a mischievous delusion.”

It would have been absurd indeed to object to John Codman's advertisement of the pretended dissolution, as evidence of a sufficient dissolution in France and in respect to persons having had dealings with the house; and yet receive as such evidence his letters and books, which were mere consequences of that advertisement, and accessories thereto, after the fact. Suppose that advertisement was framed and published on purpose to parry the legal and just demands, which might come upon him by reason of Richard's engagements,—would he not do other things necessary to carry out the “mischievous delusion?”

D. L. CHILD.
for William Vans.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

NOTICE TO TAILORS.—WM H. ROGERS, 6 Joy's Building, 81 Washington street, being duly appointed sole Agent for A. F. Sague's Semi-Annual Report and Mirror of Fashion, (published in the city of New York) will be happy to receive subscriptions for either of them.

He is also appointed sole Agent for Heinrich Patent Cutting Shears, and all those who are in want of them will please make immediate application.

HENRY TYLER has removed from Ann street to Blackstone street, south side, between Ann and Han overstreets, where he will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of New and Second Hand CLOTHING, Cheap for Cash.

—Clothing cleaned and re-dressed.
H. T. returns thanks to his friends for vast favors, and respectfully solicits a continuance. Clothing made and repaired in style. 61m—ns

CHESS MEN.—A prime assortment of English and Italian Chess Men—some of the latter very large—rich and elegantly wrought—for sale by JOHN MARSH, 77 Washington st, Joy's Building. 47

CHAMBER IN WASHINGTON STREET.
To let in a Chamber on the second floor of No 46 Washington st.—adjoining the subscribers auction and commission room—apply to
TIMOTHY M. BAKER. 47

BOSTON AND HARTFORD PACKETS.
The Regular Line of Packets between the above cities, will consist of the following vessels:
Schooner ANN, ———— Captain Flow
“ CHINA, ———— “ Churchill
“ LYDIA, ———— “ Mills
“ MARY, ———— “ Hall
“ ECHO, ———— “ Goodspeed.
These vessels are of the first class, and built expressly for the trade. The captains have been long engaged in the business, and are experienced pilots. Every exertion will be made to ensure despatch and render this Line worthy of patronage. It is intended, after the 10th March, one vessel shall sail every Saturday, from the head of Central wharf, south side, and one from Hartford every Wednesday. For terms of freight apply to JESSE SEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HARTFORD; or ELLIS, No 7 Central wharf, or the Captain, on board, head of said wharf, south side, and in Hartford to THOMAS K. BRUCE & CO. 127

BOSTON AND HINGHAM.
ARRANGEMENT FOR MAY.
The Steamboat GEN'L LINCOLN, Capt George Peal, will, on and after MONDAY the 4th of May, leave Hingham, A. M. 5 o'clock, Boston, P. M. 5 o'clock, Hingham, P. M. 5 o'clock.
Carriages will be in readiness, on the arrival of the boat at Hingham, to convey passengers to any part of that and most of the neighboring towns.
Passengers by applying at the Captain's office can be carried for any part of the city for 12 cts.
For further particulars apply to the captain on board, to Albert Fearing & Co. No 1 City wharf, or the subscriber, Hingham, May 4, 1835. DAVID WHITTON, Agent.

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.
Dr B. T. PRESCOTT respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he is prepared to attend to all branches of DENTAL SURGERY, at his place, corner of Hanover and Portland streets, Boston—viz: Curious Teeth cleaned, filled, and rendered equally useful as before decayed.
In addition to all other artificial teeth now in use, he has inserted from one to a full set, in the newest manner and at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.
For setting on the gums, \$5 my5

INCORRUPTIBLE OR PORCELAIN TEETH, in addition to all other artificial teeth now in use, he has inserted from one to a full set, in the newest manner and at the shortest notice.
Particular attention paid to the regulation of children's teeth.
For setting on the gums, \$5 my5

OPERATIONS ON THE TEETH.—D. O. HARRISON, Surgeon Dentist, has taken Rooms No 220 Washington street, where he will be happy at all times to attend to any operations in Dental Surgery. He will devote his special attention to the insertion of mineral or incorruptible teeth. His prices for setting mineral teeth are as follows: For setting on the gums, \$5 my5

OLD COLONY HOUSE, HINGHAM, MASS.
The subscriber tenders his most sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to the above establishment, and hopes by renewed exertions to merit a continuance of public patronage. The House is now ready for the reception of company. It has been put in as good order and style as any other house in the vicinity of Boston, and is in every respect admirably calculated for the convenience and comfort of those who are desirous to visit the city. The table will be furnished daily with the varieties of the market, and at the Bar can be obtained the choicest refreshments of all kinds usually kept in a public house.
Care has been taken to select good and honest attendants in all parts of the establishment, so that the convenience and comfort of those who may honor him with their company.
Gentlemen with their families, who prefer boarding in the country during the summer months, are respectfully invited to call and examine the apartments.
Hingham, May 1st, 1835. cop4w JNO. STRONG.

SUFFOLK HOUSE.
The subscriber, formerly of the Billerica Hotel, begs leave respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has taken the above establishment, directly opposite Wilder's General Stage Office, Elm street, where he hopes, by uniting attention to the wants and comfort of those who are desirous to visit the city, to merit a continuance of public patronage. The house is centrally situated, and is recently undergone thorough repairs—is newly furnished, and will be constantly supplied with all the good things of the market, and the bar with the choicest refreshments. The location is convenient, and the accommodations are of the first order. A desirable house for permanent or transient boarders, who will receive every attention, and at moderate terms. Gentlemen residing in the country, whose business calls them to the city, will find it much to their advantage to dine at this house.
Boston, April 6, 1835. E. CARTER.

HOWARD STREET.
The subscriber, formerly of the Billerica Hotel, begs leave respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has taken the above establishment, directly opposite Wilder's General Stage Office, Elm street, where he hopes, by uniting attention to the wants and comfort of those who are desirous to visit the city, to merit a continuance of public patronage. The house is centrally situated, and is recently undergone thorough repairs—is newly furnished, and will be constantly supplied with all the good things of the market, and the bar with the choicest refreshments. The location is convenient, and the accommodations are of the first order. A desirable house for permanent or transient boarders, who will receive every attention, and at moderate terms. Gentlemen residing in the country, whose business calls them to the city, will find it much to their advantage to dine at this house.
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The subscriber, formerly of the Billerica Hotel, begs leave respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, that he has taken the above establishment, directly opposite Wilder's General Stage Office, Elm street, where he hopes, by uniting attention to the wants and comfort of those who are desirous to visit the city, to merit a continuance of public patronage. The house is centrally situated, and is recently undergone thorough repairs—is newly furnished, and will be constantly supplied with all the good things of the market, and the bar with the choicest refreshments. The location is convenient, and the accommodations are of the first order. A desirable house for permanent or transient boarders, who will receive every attention, and at moderate terms. Gentlemen residing in the country, whose business calls them to the city, will find it much to their advantage to dine at this house.
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PRICE REDUCED.—VEGETABLE EXTRACT.—This is the most valuable remedy yet discovered for the cure of Throat Distemper, or Malignant, Putrid, Ulcerated Sore Throat, Scarlet Fever, Canker Rash, Canker in the Mouth, Throat and Bowels, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Sore Mouth of nursing women, and Acrid Humors of Teething Children; is short for almost all the affections of the Mucous membrane of the mouth, throat and alimentary canal. These diseases are acknowledged by all physicians to be of the most severe and obstinate character, and have long baffled their skill and research. The discovery therefore of an effectual remedy for them, particularly for the various forms of Scarlet Fever, must be considered by every true philanthropist as a valuable desideratum. As a common and perfectly safe family medicine, it will be found of inestimable value in cases of common sore throats and colds—disordered state of the stomach and bowels—such as habitual costiveness, indigestion, flatulency, nausea and vomiting. Also, in cases of weakness arising from fever and all debilitating diseases, such as consumption, &c.; it will be found very beneficial as a cathartic and alterative, as it neither causes debility, nor does it, as is the case with the operation of most medicines, so readily dispose one to take cold.

The Vegetable Extract has now been some time before the public, and its great powers justly tested. Hundreds of individuals have successfully tried it, and several eminent physicians are in the almost daily use of it in their practice, who are truly astonished at its great curative qualities, and are ready to give their testimony in favor of its efficiency and power. There now remains but one obstacle in the way of its universal use, and that is the price. The proprietors, desirous to obviate this difficulty, have therefore determined to reduce the price to 62 1/2 cents per bottle, for one year, which barely remunerates for the great expense of preparing the article; this will bring it within the means of every person, so that no one need suffer for the want of it; and the poor man may obtain it for himself and family, as well as the rich.

N. B.—Should any one still feel scrupulous of what is here stated, relative to the Vegetable Extract, and will call on one of the proprietors, No 113 State street, Boston, besides the recommendations which will accompany each bottle, other abundant and most satisfactory evidence will be exhibited respecting it.

For sale wholesale and retail by one of the Proprietors and General Agent, RALPH SMITH, 118 State street. Sold also by Maynard & Noyes, 13 & 15 Cornhill—William Brown, 481 Washington street—Pearson & Rowland, 188 Washington street—Brother & Brother, 90 Washington street—J. P. Hall, 1 Union st.—E. S. Holden, corner of Chestnut st.—James Fowle, corner of Green and Leverett st.—C. Holbrook, 13 Leverett st.—J. L. Moffat, corner of Chamber and Poplar st.—D. Hinchman, 41 Cambridge st.—F. Plummer, 118 State st.—C. French, 181 Hanover st.—A. Boyden, 24 Hancock st.—R. A. Newell, corner of South and State st.—E. E. Elliot, st. Hanover st.—S. W. Fowle, 33 Prince st.—J. P. Whitwell, corner of Milk and Bath st.—J. P. Preston, corner of Federal and Williams st. 19 2aw6m

DR ROBERTS' WELCH MEDICAMENTS.—DUM—For curing Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Liver complaints, Jaundice, Cholera, Dysentery, Headache, loss of Appetite, Flatulency, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical complaints and heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious Disorders, and removes all Costiveness, Acidity, Stomachic, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout and impurities of the blood.

This Medicament acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all disease. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled spirits.

It has been before the public since 1825, and its virtues have become so well known that it is not deemed necessary to publish any recommendations. The article recommends itself wherever it is used. Sold by F. S. & N. CARRUTH, No 4 Long wharf. 2aw